

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDO

House of Lords-FRIDAY, 22d April. His Majesty's determination to prorogue the House of Parliament in person was not communicated to the officers of the House of Peers entil near one o'clock to-day; and soon after that hour, a report of the Royal intention havpersons was assembled near the doors; and those who had enceeded in procuring Peers orders of admission occupied all the space al- was one of the measures suggested by the faclotted to strangers below the bar. About two o'clock several Peers, in their robes, and many in their ordinary costume, took their places in the House. Same Peeresses, in full dresses were accommodated with seats. There were about 1720 Peers assembled soon after two o'clock.

House proceeded to its usual business. The Duke of Gordon presented a petition

from the Royal burgh of Forres against reform ; and another Noble Lord presented a petition against the Beer Bill.

An intimation having been given to the Lord Chancellor that his Majesty was expected immediately to arrive, the Noble and learned Lord quitted his place, and retired from the House; and in consequence of a general cal

The Earl of Salisbury occupied the Woolsack. Lord Wharncliffe then rose, and said that the duty he had to discharge in consequence of the notice he had yesterday given-

The Duke of Richmond immediately rose to order, and said that he should move that the standing order of the House be read, that noble Lords should be seated in their proper places-[crice of "hear, hear," and "order, order") for he observed noble Earls sitting next to one of the benches of junior Barons.

The Marquis of Londonderry rose to order. The Marquis of Clannicarde rose to order

The Noble Lord stated something in the confusion then beginning to prevail in the House, to which Lord Lyndhurst [but of which we are not assured] made some remark which did not reach the bar; but, in consequence of it,

The Duke of Richmond rose and declared. such language was made use of, he should also move that the standing order be read that no offensive language should be used by noble Lords in that House-(hear, hear, and great confusion; midst which the Marquis of Londonderry's voice was uppermost, callingout that he rose to order.)

The Marquis of Londonderry would be glad to know from the noble Duke opposite what offensive language had been made use of by the noble Baron,

The Marquis of Clanricarde exclaimed that the noble Duke under him had not said the moble Baron had used offensive language.

The Marquis of Londonderry observed that if the noble. Duke thought he was to be the only hero in this coup d'etat, he would find himself very much mistaken-(loud cries of "Order of the Day," Lord Wharncliffe stand-

ing on the floor.) Several other noble Lords here started from their seats, all demanding to be heard, and the house presented a scene of the most extraordinary confusion; and those who have been longest acquainted with the proceedings of their Lordships have never witnessed so much excitement amongst them. It was quite impossible to reduce to order any thing that was said: Peers were seen at every side uttering strong expressions, and using almost violent gestures; and at one momentahe confusion prevailed to so great an extent that some of the Peeresses became visibly alarmed. At length, after many calls to order, silence being in some

degree restored, Lord Wharncliffe said he was in his situa tion as a Peer of that House, and he should take the liberty of demanding to be heard He had given notice of a motion which he should not now preface, but which he should according to the notice, take leave to read. The terms of the motion was to the effect that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly representing to his Majesty that his loyal subjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal had heard with anxiety the report that a dissolution of Parliament was about to take place, and imploring his Majesty not to prorogue or dissolve Parliament at the present juncture, as, under the present excitement which prevailed in Ireland, and throughout Great Britain, it would be likely to lead to great danger to the Crown, and prevent that calm and deliberate discussion of the subject which its importance demanded.

Just as Lord Wharncliffe had concluded reading his address,

The Lord Chancellor again appeared in the House, and addressed their Lordships, saying, with peculiar emphasis, my Lords, I never until now have heard that the Sovereign ought not to dissolve Parliament when he thought proper to do so, and I cannot understand why his Majesty should not now exercise that prerogative, at a moment when the House of Commons had thought fit to take the extreme and unprecedented step of stopping the supplies. [Here the noble and learned Lord's observations were interrupted by cries of "hear hear," and renewed confusion; in the midst of which the words "the King, the King!" were dis- sure, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense sinctly heard, announcing the arrival of his of my people, in the way in which it can be

moved that the Earl of Shaftesbury should take appear to require, and which shall be founded the Chair, which being supported by acclama- on the acknowledged principles of the Constitions at every side

each, amidst a scene of disorder and excite- give security to the liberty of my people. ment very seldom exhibited within these doors. many ineffectual appeals to order by the No- you have made for the state and comfort of my ber speaks, permit me to say that, if he is rising to order, it is to confute the law as I have laid those noble Lords who did not partake in the

should never see the same again. He had sed, will be applied unceasingly to that impor- for Cornwall with diverging into other matters treated? It is this a specimen of what is to take heard with astonishment that it was incum- tant subject. bent on the King to dissolve Parliament, when the House of Commons had taken the extreme

out as lar as Gob had given min-perhaps an continuance of peace; to preserve which my tenor of his speech is or is not referable to the pournalism, as it is called—to borrow a foreign tenor of his speech is or is not referable to the word—that journalism which had anxious endeavours shall be constantly the King and the country was now to be placed directed. in a most awful predicament, such as it had never been in before. He would not accuse his great confusion.] Upon the question of re- sistance. form he had not stated his opinions, because the Bill had not been before that House, and because he would not entrust himself upon it. as he thought the probability was that the Bill never would come there-that it must, as it had done, close the last of those inglorious aberrations-those theories-untenable speculatiing got abroad, a considerable concourse of one of Ministers, who had been mearly distinguished for incapacity, never observed before -(cheers from one part of the House). This

tions of a disturbed county. It was the result of counsels of those who had advised the King to adopt a plan of reform such as they themthey had never hoped to carry, and such as, he designated as not a fit opportunity to state ons. The whole responsibility of this measure Woolsack at a quarter before three, and the their pledge, applying at the same time, with mendicant intimidity, to their antagonist to suggest a better plan-(cheers.) He feltalarmed for the consequences of a dissolution Parliament at the present moment, and he protested that a most serious responsibility was thrown on those who had counselled the Crown than himself had been similarly represented.

> But as a Peer of the realm, being competent to offer his advice to his Sovereign on so imhis duty to do so, and he had claimed the opportunity of so doing; and he now informed their Lordships that he communicated to his Majesty his opinion of the dangers which surrounded the Crown in case his Majesty should | popularity-desting uncertain popularity. be induced to sanction by his consent, the measure of reform introduced by his ministers to the Legislature, if that measure passed the ordeal of both Houses-(hear.) He had taken the liberty of stating to his Majesty, that even if he gave his assent to the measure, even in an amended shape, though he could not predict either the manner or the gradations of the attack, yet that he (Lord Mansfield) was certain an attack would immediately afterwards be made upon the credit of the country -upon the National debt-upon the privilege and upon the existence of that House, and -those privileges which the Crown did not hold for its own benefit, but for the happiness and interests of the people, with which it was pular clamour was at its height, and if in his warmth he had expressed any thing that was personally offensive to any individual-

[Here the noble Lord was interrupted by acclamations of "The King! the King!" and a loud voice sounding out "God save the King;" and at that instant the large doors were thrown open on the right hand side of the throne, and, silence having been instantly obtained, his Majesty, accompanied by his attendants, entered the House. His Majesty mounted the throne with a firm step, seated himself and immediately bowed to those on the right and left, saying he begged their Lordships to be seated. The attendance of the House of Commons having been in the mean time commanded, the Speaker appeared at the bar, accompanied by several members of the House. and addressed the King, to the effect that-his Majesty's faithful Commons, with all due lovalty, approached the Royal presence, anxious to express that they had, during the presen Session, endeavoured to perform their duty so as to uphold the dignity of the Crown and to promote the happiness of the people; and the Speaker concluded by requesting the Royal Assent to be given to the Civil List Bill, and to several other Bills, which he handed in for that

The Royal Assent was then given to the Civil List Bill, the County Rates' Bill, th River Wye Navigation Bill, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Bill, the Preston Railway Bill and a great number of private Bills. Majesty then read the following Speech in a most distinct, and audible manner :-

" My Lords and Gentlemen, "I have come to meet you for the purpose of

proroguing the present Parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

"I have been induced to resort to this mea-Majesty. The Lord Chancellor again left the | most constitutionally and authentically expressed, on the expediency of making such chan-The Marquis of Londonderry then rose, and ges in the representation as circumstances may tution, and may tend at once to uphold the just The Earl of Skaltesbury resumed the Wool- | rights and prerogatives of the Crown, and to

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons, "I thank you for the provision which you on the respect due to the proceedings of the have made for the maintenance of the honor ceed. House of Peers, the state of confusion which and dignity of the Crown; and I offer you my their Lordships became involved in, until after special acknowledgments for the arrangements

I have also to thank you for the supplies it down. tumult, to the same effect. Partial silence be- which you have furnished for the public service Mr. Tennyson-I rise to address the House and I have observed with satisfaction that you on a point of order. I now insist on it. My The Earl of Mausfield rose and said that, in have endeavoured to introduce the strictest Honorable Friend behind me, as I understand, He did not despair of the successful issue. Corps to be Inspected by Lieut, Col. Allen. the whole course of his life he had never wit- economy in every branch of that service, and objects to the relevancy of the Hon. Baronet's messed such a scene as their Lordships' House I trust that the attention of the new Parlia- speech to the petition under the consideration. had that day presented and he trusted that he ment, which I shall forthwith direct to be call- of the House. He charged the Hon. Member

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

"My pleasure is that this Parliament be cries of " Chair, chair !") prorogued to Tuesday, the 10th day of May. the propogation, and his Majesty then retired. The cheers of the crowd out of doors, when the King left the House, were deafening.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-FRIDAY.

robes at half-past two o'clock.

Sir R. Vyvyan said that, although the pre- lay down absolutely the law of Parliament. sent occasion might, as was the case last night | Sir R. Vyvyan then resumed his observati-Parliament and to call for another set of men King's crown from his head-[cheers].

He was glad that this opportunity, short as his Majesty's arrival, reverberated through it was, was given to any Gentleman to speak the House, and was hailed by cheers, accomhis sentiments, and he would take these few panyed with much laughter, from the ministeminutes to state to the Ministers that which rial side.) all having the same object in view, they were | Sir Francis Burdett, Sir Robert Peel, and that had caused this change, but the wish of one syllable heard.

into due consideration. the last two centuries to constitute Parliament me to state what I take to be precisely our siin the way it is now constituted. The Funds tuation at the present moment? I take our belief, grounded on the experience of all histo- upon Sir Robert Peel, when the Noble Lord ry of every country, that no new Legislative tose, as he had a right to rise to move that, had that regard for the debts of the Country Burdett be heard; and I was ready to put the that the old Government would have had question 'That Sir Francis Burdett be now

against us is that we have spent the money of with sarcastic cries of "Divide, divide"]. the nation improvidently; that we have sadmember, too, that this Administration is an by my decision." Administration that sought to tax the funds -(Here the Honourable Gentleman was interrupted by some honourable member near you are now laying down, are the rules under him, and, after a short pause, resumed.)-It is which we have hitherto acted-not the rules of no use standing on forms. An honorable under which the reformed Parliament will act question before the House. The question be- has been set by the King's Ministers, in defifore the House is, whether we are to be dis- ance of regular authority, to interrupt the dissolved or not-(laughter)-whether we are cussions, and to set at defiance those laws of to be dissolved because we have voted that the the House to which we have hitherto bowed-

Sir Francis Burdett rose to order. It ap- wall. I do not advise the people of England pears to me that the honorable member is to sit with their hands before them, excepting on Tuesday, 12th July. speaking to no question whatever. There is the confiscation of the funds, and the confiscaa petition now before the House. The Hon- tion of the tithes. I have that confidence in orable member first touches on one thing, and the combination of intellect and of property 11th August. then on another thing. I only beg to observe that, if they will but unite in a just causethat a great deal has been said about the in- (cheers from the opposition) I do not despair convenience of a long discussion.

The Speaker here interrupted the hon. Bathe petition opened by the honorable member and sat down. for Kent on the subject of Parliamentary reform be now read. If the hon. Baronet can

Mr. Tennyson rose. to order, it is to confute the law as I have laid

and unprecedented step of refusing supplies. intercourse which subsists between myself and whether what is stated by any Member is to be potism will ensue—the despotism of democracy, day, the 5th July.

Mr. Tennyson-I must state it is disorderly "In resolving to have recourse to the sense and even although you, Sir, should gainsay it. Majesty's Ministers with any thing like a want of my people in the present circumstances of —(Loud cries of "Chair, chair !") I say that of charity, but he did accuse them of weakness, the country, I have been influenced only by a it is most disorderly and most unconstitutional and of conspiring together against the safety paternal anxiety for the contentment and hap- that any Hon. Member of this House, be he of the State, and of making the Sovereign the piness of my subjects—to promote which I rely who he may, shall state that it is a question instrument of his own destruction-[hear, and confidently on your continued and zealous as- before the House of Commons whether Parliament shall be dissolved or not .- (Renewed

Sir R. Vyvyan-I am sorry, Sir, to see that The Lord Chanceller repeated the words of on this last day of the Session, what you have laid down as law is now disputed. The question before the House is a reform petition-(here the cries of "Chair !" and "Order, or-

der !" were reiterated.) Lord John Russell-I do not at all dispute The Speaker took the Chair, in his state the opinion which you, Sir, have laid down, as I have always found that opinion perfectly con-Mr. Hodges presented a petition from Hythe sonant with sound sense and the orders of the in the county of Kent, in favour of Parliamen- House, but the Honorable Baronet is mistaken in thinking that 't is within your province to

when they presented it to Parliament, was pie- his sentiments, yet, when he saw the Speaker will rest with his Majesty's Ministers. They The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the sented merely to show that they redeemed in the robes in which he was then dressed, as have appealed to farmers, merchants, inhabived on coming down to the House, that we nity. How is it possible that any great change were on the eve of a dissolution of Parliament, can take place in one class of the communihe thought it right to offer a few observations ty, without its being at the expense of anoto the House before they were sent back to ther ? A stronger feeling of excitement has their constituents. His Majesty's Govern- never prevailed since the time when Sir Roment had, for the first time for many long bert Walpole's Administration went out of olto adopt it. The people had been taught to years, after the vote of the House of Commons fice; and I can tell them, if they do not know look, as the cause for every grievance, and as last night which hindered them from bringing it, that the prevailing cry throughout the the foundation of every good, to a reformed forward the Ordnance estimates-[cheers from southern counties of England is that tithes will Parliament—but they would soon discover to what an extent they had been deluded, and quence of a defeat on the motion of his Hon. form of Parliament. The far mers of England learn the more sincerely to respect the settled Friend, the Member for Marlhorough, which do not know that in every country in the institutions of the country, under which they was said to be a motion in defiance of his Ma- world, where the property of the Church has had hitherto lived in prosperity and abundance. jesty's Government, and which was certainly been laid hold of, the property has been given They were told that a reformed Parliament a motion for that purpose—they had now come to individuals. If the farmers or landholders would grant them every boon that they desir- forward to propose a dissolution of the Parlia- lose their tithes, the tithes will be given to the ed to have; and their desire, in the first in- ment, when the supplies were not voted and State—they will become a most oppressive stance was to have a reduction of taxes, which the Ordnance estimates were not gone through; land-tax-(hear, hear). The Clergy in no they must know could not take place without a calculating, no doubt, ou a Bill of indemnity case exact the real tenth. In all cases the previous reduction of the National Debt; next the next Session of Parliament—(cheers). Let State exacts the real tenth. They may find the reduction of Sinecures, next the reduction them, however, not be too sure that in the (however they may flatter themselves) that of Salaries; and next the appropriation of Parliament after this "the Bill, the whole Bill, a reformed Parliament will do away with tithes. that species of property which has hither- and nothing but the Bill," would be carried, I appeal to those who contribute to make the to been called Church property, to an en- and that a new and reformed Parliament would laws under which we live-to those who are tirely different purpose. First of all, too, grant such an indemnity, even to more pru-still the Parliament of England-(cheers), and they wanted that every householder in the dent men ;-less prudent men than they were as such have a right to make laws-at this last kingdom, paying scot and lot may have a it would be difficult for any person to discover. 11th hour, I appeal to them and the country to vote, and that that vote should be by ballot, It might happen that, in the course of a few think well what the consequences of a dissoluwhich they, in their reformed view, considered years, they would bitterly repent of the steps tion of Parliament will be. If the Administraright. Now he was ready, as a Peer, to give they had now taken. They had incurred a tion get a majority in favour of the Reform his advice to the King; and if he were charged weighty responsibility, that might involve the Bill, such as they have brought in, I make no with having intersted views he could not com- safety of their children-of all that was dear to apology to them for pointing out that it must plain, because much more worthy persons them. It was useless for him to announce the destroy funded property-(cheers); that it fact that they were on the eve of a revolution. will possibly overturn the House of Commons His Majesty had an undoubted right to dissolve |- [cheers]; that it may probably take the portant an occasion, he had thought it to be to represent the people in that House, but they make no apology to His Majesty's Ministers who gave the advice were responsible for it; for assuring them that it is my hope that they and, in his opinion, the success which they ex- will not have, sooner or later, to answer for pected on taking such a step was exceedingly what they are now doing .- [These words had WILLIAM BLACK. doubtful. Why did they so? It was catching scarcely escaped the Honorable Members lips when the report of the first gun, announcing

> they had mistaken and misrepresented-he The Honorable member paused for a time, meant the manner in which they came into and then proceeded. Mercantile men will by prorogued to the first Monday in Seppower. There had been during the last two curse the day-(another gun, followed by tember ensuing. years a strong party of men discontented with cheers;) farmers, their wives, and children, what had taken place during that time. These will curse the day-(another report of cannon Gentlemen wished to see a strong body of men followed by cheers;) but I trust they will in the Government, because they saw that never have cause to weep. - (Again the noise when a motion was made to inquire into the of the cannon and cheers interrupted the hon. distress of the country it was denied; and when member, and, as they continued to increase at last, upon the privileges of the Crown itself other motions of a similar nature were made, with each successive discharge, he sat down.)

> found to be quite useless. Now it was that Lord Norreys rose at the same time, amidst very body of men of whom he was then cries of "Order, order!" "Shame shame! happily and intimately connected. He bad a speaking that had turned out the late Ministry, and great confusion. Sir Francis Burdett and pleasure in repeating this at a time when po- and had brought the present into power. He Lord Norreys gave way; and we could perwould tell them also that it was not the cry ceive that Lord Althrop, who had also arisen, of reform that did it is t was not the question was addressing the speaker, Sir Robert Peel of reform, nor the declaration of the Noble speaking at the same time, to the utmost pitch room of Xenophon Jouett, Esquire, who Duke then at the head of the Government, of his voice, but without being able to make has resigned.

the country that its situation should be taken | Sir R. Peel having given way, and silence

being obtained. The practice of this country has been for The Speaker said "Will the House permit The fundholder dreams that the funds will heard,' The question, therefore, that I have be preserved. It is impossible it should be so. to put is, 'That Sir Francis Burdett be now

The Speaker continued.—" When Hon. dled the nation with taxes and with a tremen- Members call upon me on a question of order, dous national debt; and how is this to be re- I must say that it does not appear to me to be duced but by touching the funds; When I re- perfectly consistent with that call not to abide

Lord Althrop then sat down. Sir Robert Pee! said-The rules, Sir, that friend behind me calls my attention to the |-(cheers from the opposition.) An example number of English Representatives have their (cheers.) I do not share in the disappointed feeling of my hon. friend, the member for Cornof a successful issue to this question.

Mr. Tennyson was about rising to order, ronet. The question before the House is, that but was received with cries of "Chair, chair,"

Sir Robert Peel then proceeded to complain in a vehement manner of the attempt made to show to the House that speaking upon the set at defiance the authority of the Speaker by question of dissolution of Parliament is not ap- his Majesty's ministers. With reference to teenth September. the result of a general election, he did not, he said, share in that feeling of despondency which seemed to be entertained by his hon. friend The Speaker Before the honourable mem- (Sir R. Vyvyan) neither would be advise the people to sit with their hands before them, whilst the fundholders were assailed, and the tithes were in danger. (Hear) He had that nineteenth ditto. confidence in the combination of intelligence 4th ditto, at Q and property, united in a just cause. (Cheers) ditto. (Considerable interruption was offered to the right hon. Baronet.) Is this decent, he asked? Is this the way in which this House is to be not contained in the petition. That was the place in a reformed Parliament. If the bill, and on Monday, the 4th July nothing but the bill is to pass, I declare my "I am happy to inform you that the friend!y The Speaker-It is not a question of order firm conviction, that the worst species of des-

He desired to use no intemperate expression; Foreign Powers affords the best hopes of the found within the four corners of a petition accompanyed by the but as far as Gop had given him—perhaps an continuance of peace; to preserve which my which is presented, but whether the general scription, accompanyed by the despotism of tion. (Loud cheers.) In the present state of Ireland, the Government has run the hazard of dissolving Parliament. In the west of Ireland society is completely disorganised, and the evil is very rapidly spreading towards the east. In that country persons well affected to the King, and desirous of showing their observance of the laws, are leaving their houses, and taking shelter in the towns, abandoning their property and possessions in the country. Instead of rallying, and exerting themselves to put down the lawless turbulance instead of endeavouring to restore and secure the peace of the country, Government had thought fit to dissolve Parliament, in order that they might protect themselves from expulsion from office, during their continuance in which they had shewn more incapacity, and more unfitness, for the conduct of public business, than had ever been exhibited by any body of men to whom the destinies of this country had been intrusted. The hon, baronet proceeded in this strain of attack, and said, "If we are desolved" -when the appearance of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt spared the hon. baronet the necessity of concluding his sentence.

Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt then summoned the member in the usual way to attend the House of Lords.

After an absence of about half an hour, the speaker returned, and in the usual manner read the King's speech, but did not take the chair. During the whole of the discussion the house was a scene of confusion and uproar.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 1, 1831. ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for next week, CHARLES LEE, E-QUIRE. -

Saving's Bank TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK. HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ. JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

MR. PETER FISHER.

By Authority.



By the Honorable WILLIAM BLACK, President and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. So. Sc.

A PROCLAMATION.

TATHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Monday the Sixth day of June next: I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is here-

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and in the first year of His Majesty's Reign. Hy His Honor's Command.

WM. F. ODELL.

-0000-Civil Appointment. Mr. Isaac Woodward Jouett, to be Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in the

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 30th May, 1831,

Militia General Orders. His Majesty having been pleased to apwe are told, rise. I have already stated my precise situation to be this :- I was calling point Lieuterant Colonel C. B. Turner to be Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in New-Brunswick, vice Lieut. Col. Love-It is the desire of Assembly, and nonew Government, has ever before Sir Robert Peel be heard, Sir Francis His Honor the President, that that Officer do take charge and make an Inspection of the Militia of the District formerly assigned to Lieut. Colonel Love, agreeably to the following arrangement, which is to be observed by the seve-It is unjust it should be so. The complaint heard' "-[cheers from the Opposition, mingled ral Corps throughout the Province for the pro-

Corps to be Inspected by Lieut. Col. Turner. 2d Batt. King's County, at Sussex Vale, on Thursday, the 23d June.

2d Batt. Westmorland, at Sackville, on monday, the 27th June. 4th Batt. Westmorland, on Tuesday, 28th

3d Batt. Westmorland, at Hopewell, on Thursday, 30th June. 1st Batt. Westmorland-1st Division near the Bend of the Petticodiac, on Saturday, 2d July; 801

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2d ditto at Shediac, on Monday, 4th do. 1st Batt. Kent Militia, at Richibucto, on Wednesday, 6th July. 2d Batt. do at Buctouche, on Thursday, 7th

3d Batt. King's County, at Hampton Ferry, on Monday, 11th July. 1st Batt. King's County, at the Long Reach,

Charlotte County.

2d Battalion at Magaguadavie, on Thursday, 1st Batt, 1st Division, at Saint Andrews, on

Saturday, 13th August ; 2d Division at Saint Stephen, on Monday, 15th ditto. 3d Batt. 1st Division, at Indian Island, on

Wednesday, 17th August; 2d Division at Grand Manan, on Friday, 19th August. Saint John City Militia. Ist Batt. on the Sands, on Monday, the

twelfth of September. 2d Batt. on the Sands, on Tuesday, the thir

Saint John County Regiment. 1st Division at Manawagonish, on Thursday, the fifteenth September. 2d ditto, on the Sands, on Friday, the six teenth ditto.

3d ditto, at Loch Lomond, on Thursday, the 4th ditto, at Quaco, on Tuesday, the twentieth

2d Batt. Northumberland.

1st Division at N. Moore's, (Ludlow) on Saturday, 2d July. 2d ditto, at M'Kenzie's field, [S. W. Branch)

1st Bait. Northumberland. First Division at Saint Andrews Point, on Tuest